

societal and national challenges, including near-term, medium-term, and long-term research priorities.

“(B) The programs, policies, and activities that the President recommends across all Federal agencies to achieve the strategic objectives in subparagraph (A).

“(C) The global trends in science and technology, including potential threats to the leadership of the United States in science and technology and opportunities for international collaboration in science and technology.

“(e) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall, consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the protection of national security and other sensitive matters, make each report submitted under subsection (d) publicly available on an internet website of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

**“SEC. 206A. INTERAGENCY QUADRENNIAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY REVIEW.**

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

“(2) INTERAGENCY.—The term ‘interagency’ with respect to a review means that the review is conducted in consultation and coordination between Federal agencies, including the Department of Commerce, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and such other related agencies as the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy considers appropriate, as well as the following:

“(A) The National Science and Technology Council.

“(B) The President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

“(C) The National Science Board.

“(D) The National Security Council.

“(E) The Council of Economic Advisers.

“(F) The National Economic Council.

“(G) The Domestic Policy Council.

“(H) The Office of the United States Trade Representative.

“(b) INTERAGENCY QUADRENNIAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY REVIEW REQUIRED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, and every 4 years thereafter, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall complete an interagency review of the science and technology enterprise of the United States (in this section referred to as the ‘quadrennial innovation and technology review’).

“(2) SCOPE.—The quadrennial science and technology review shall be a comprehensive examination of the science and technology strategy of the United States, including recommendations for maintaining global leadership in science and technology and advancing science and technology to address the societal and national challenges and guidance on the coordination of programs, assets, capabilities, budget, policies, and authorities across all Federal research and development programs.

“(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out each quadrennial innovation and technology review, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall consult with the following:

“(A) Congress.

“(B) Federal agencies, including Federal agencies not described in subsection (a)(2).

“(C) Experts in national security.

“(D) Representatives of specific technology industries, as the Director considers appropriate.

“(E) Academics.

“(F) State, local, and Tribal governments.

“(G) Nongovernmental organizations.

“(H) The public.

“(c) CONTENTS.—In each quadrennial innovation and technology review, the Director shall—

“(1) provide an integrated view of, and recommendations for, science and technology policy across the Federal Government, while considering economic and national security and other societal and national challenges;

“(2) assess and recommend priorities for research, development, and demonstration programs to maintain American leadership in science and technology;

“(3) assess and recommend priorities for research, development, and demonstration programs to address societal and national challenges;

“(4) assess the global competition in science and technology and identify potential threats to the leadership of the United States in science and technology opportunities for international collaboration;

“(5) assess and make recommendations on the science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and computer science workforce in the United States;

“(6) assess and make recommendations to improve regional innovation across the United States;

“(7) assess and make recommendations to improve translation of basic research and the enhancement of technology transfer of federally funded research;

“(8) assess and identify the infrastructure and tools needed to maintain the leadership of the United States in science and technology and address other societal and national challenges; and

“(9) review administrative or legislative policies that affect the science and technology enterprise and identify and make recommendations on policies that hinder research and development in the United States.

“(d) COORDINATION.—The Director shall ensure that each quadrennial innovation and technology review conducted under this section is coordinated with efforts to carry out other relevant statutorily required reviews, and to the maximum extent practicable incorporates information and recommendations from other reviews in order to avoid duplication.

“(e) REPORTING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31 of the year in which a quadrennial innovation and technology review is conducted, the Director shall submit to Congress a report of the review.

“(2) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall, consistent to the maximum extent possible with the protection of national security and other sensitive matters, make each report submitted under paragraph (1) publicly available on an internet website of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.”.

**SA 4689.** Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appro-

priations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 10. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL OF THE NAMES OF THE LOST CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S.S. FRANK E. EVANS KILLED ON JUNE 3, 1969.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia of the names of the 74 crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

(b) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the American Battlefield Monuments Commission, and other applicable authorities with respect to any adjustments to the nomenclature and placement of names pursuant to subsection (a) to address any space limitations on the placement of additional names on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”), shall not apply to any activities carried out under subsection (a) or (b).

**SA 4690.** Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1253. DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS INVESTING IN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) require any United States financial institution that makes an investment described subsection (b) to disclose the amount and purpose, and potential impacts on the national defense, of such investments to the Secretary on an annual basis; and

(2) make such disclosures available to the public.

(b) INVESTMENTS DESCRIBED.—An investment described in this subsection is a monetary investment, in an amount that exceeds a threshold to be determined by the Secretary, directly or indirectly—

(1) to—

(A) the People’s Republic of China;

(B) an entity owned or controlled by the Chinese Communist Party; or

(C) the People’s Liberation Army; or

(2) for the benefit of any key industrial sector sponsored by the Chinese Communist Party.

(c) CONSOLIDATED REPORT.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall compile the disclosures submitted under subsection (a) and submit that compilation and

a summary of those disclosures to the congressional defense committees.

(d) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section, which may include—

(1) requirements for documents and information to be submitted with disclosures required under subsection (a); and

(2) procedures for the determining the amount under subsection (b).

(e) **UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “United States financial institution” means a financial institution (as defined in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code) organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an institution.

**SA 4691.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1013. PROTECTING AMERICANS AGAINST FENTANYL AND OTHER SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS.**

(a) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States that all cabinet officials and other Government officers shall, in advancing American interests by working with other countries and international organizations, advocate for treating fentanyl and other synthetic opioids as weapons of mass destruction.

(b) **HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.**—Section 1921 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591g) is amended by inserting “fentanyl or synthetic opioid,” after “chemical.”

(c) **DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ACT OF 1996.**—Section 1403(1) of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2302(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids.”

(d) **FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.**—Section 101(p)(2) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801(p)(2)) is amended by inserting “, including illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids” after “precursors”.

**SA 4692.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1054. REPORT ON USE OF DRUG DETECTION TECHNOLOGY AT THE BORDER.**

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress that describes—

(1) the technology that has been authorized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to detect drug contraband entering the United States at or between ports of entry;

(2) the resources Congress has provided in furtherance of the technology described in paragraph (1);

(3) the technology that has been utilized at the United States border to detect drug contraband entering the United States at or between ports of entry; and

(4) the resources that the Department of Homeland Security has expended in furtherance of such technology.

**SA 4693.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

**SEC. 1054. STUDY AND REPORT ON BILATERAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CHINESE FENTANYL TRAFFICKING.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) In January 2020, the DEA named China as the primary source of United States-bound illicit fentanyl and synthetic opioids.

(2) While in 2019 China instituted domestic controls on the production and exportation of fentanyl, some of its variants, and 2 precursors known as NPP and 4-ANPP, China has not yet expanded its class scheduling to include many fentanyl precursors such as 4-AP, which continue to be trafficked to second countries in which they are used in the final production of United States-bound fentanyl and other synthetic opioids.

(3) The DEA currently maintains a presence in Beijing but continues to seek Chinese approval to open offices in the major shipping hubs of Guangzhou and Shanghai.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CHINA.**—The term “China” means the People’s Republic of China.

(3) **DEA.**—The term “DEA” means the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(4) **PRECURSORS.**—The term “precursors” means chemicals used in the illicit production of fentanyl and related synthetic opioid variants.

(c) **CHINA’S CLASS SCHEDULING OF FENTANYL AND SYNTHETIC OPIOID PRECURSORS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an unclassified written report, with a classified annex, that includes—

(1) a description of United States Government efforts to gain a commitment from the Chinese Government to submit unregulated fentanyl precursors such as 4-AP to controls; and

(2) a plan for future steps the United States Government will take to urge China to combat illicit fentanyl production and trafficking originating in China.

(d) **ESTABLISHMENT OF DEA OFFICES IN CHINA.**—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and Attorney General shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a classified briefing on—

(1) outreach and negotiations undertaken by the United States Government with the Chinese Government aimed at securing its approval for the establishment of DEA offices in Shanghai and Guangzhou, China; and

(2) additional efforts to establish new partnerships with provincial-level authorities to counter the illicit trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and their precursors.

(e) **REPORT ON DRUG SEIZURES.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in coordination with the Office of National Drug Control Policy, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, the Coast Guard, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, the United States Postal Service, and other relevant agencies, shall submit a report to Congress that describes—

(1) with respect to illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, synthetic opioids, the precursors for illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids, methamphetamine, or methamphetamine precursors seized at the United States borders and ports of entry—

(A) the source countries from which such drugs originated and the third party countries through which such drugs traveled;

(B) the amounts of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, synthetic opioids, the precursors for illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids, methamphetamine, or methamphetamine precursors; and

(C) the lethality of the amounts of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, synthetic opioids, the precursors for illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids, methamphetamine, or methamphetamine precursors seized;

(2) with respect to illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, synthetic opioids, the precursors for illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids, methamphetamine, or methamphetamine precursors seized within the United States—

(A) the source countries from which such drugs originated and the third party countries through which such drugs traveled;

(B) the amounts of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, synthetic opioids, the precursors for illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids, methamphetamine, or methamphetamine precursors seized; and

(C) the lethality of the amounts of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, synthetic opioids, the precursors for illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or synthetic opioids, methamphetamine, or methamphetamine precursors seized; and

(3) the activities conducted by Chinese entities and nationals in furtherance of illicit fentanyl production in Mexico for drug trafficking purposes.